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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

E. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1873. NO. 269.

FIRST EDITION.

AQUATIC.

The Toledo Regatta—Second Day's Races.

TOLEDO, July 25.—The grand review of the boats attending the regatta took place at ten o'clock this morning. Some twenty boats passing the Commodore's barge in line. The first race this afternoon was for single sculls. Distance three-fourths of a mile and return. Two entries. The "Lottie," pulled by Alcock and the "Ida" pulled by W. H. Curtis, both of Chicago, won by the latter in thirteen minutes; Alcock's time thirteen minutes six seconds. Second race—For senior six oared shells. This race was the great event of the meeting. Three entries, "Wahwah Sunas," of Saginaw; "Excelsiors," of Detroit, and "Undines," of Toledo—the club and 4 half miles and return. Won by the "Wahwah Sunas;" time nineteen minutes twelve seconds. The "Excelsiors" broke their bow row lock when a quarter of a mile from the home boat, but came in second in nineteen minutes fifty-two seconds. The third and last race for junior four-oared shells, distance the same as the preceding race; "Excelsiors," of Detroit, and "Undines," of Toledo, were the only competitors. The former winning in twenty minutes nine seconds. A hop at the Boody House to-night completes the programme.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1873.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The statement that the condition of the Brooklyn Trust Company has long been known to certain members of the ring and that they availed themselves of this knowledge to draw out the funds belonging to them, is reiterated, and with particularity of names and dates. It is alleged that scarcely one of the ring has a large amount now remaining with the Trust Company. Not long ago the treasurer of a political club was informed of the condition of the Trust Company and withdrew the funds of the club. Register McLaughlin withdrew the city funds under his charge on the Monday preceding the suspension, and was indicted to retain the balance of the bad effect it would have on others. The call loans of the company, amounting to $1,975,000 are being called in. The policy of insurance on the life of President Muir life is now included among his property.

STATEMENTS DENIED.

The Warden of Sing Sing gives a complete denial to the sensational stories recently published of special favors being granted to the convict Walworth. He says that young Walworth is treated just the same as the other prisoners. "When it was known he was coming, application was made by those having charge of the shoe shops, as they wanted a man in their office who was good at writing, and I sent Walworth." As to his refusing food, he has been suffering for a few days from sickness brought about by confinement and close application to study. He has seen his mother and no one else, and her but three times. His cell is furnished the same as the others, and he receives no better treatment or attention than any of the other prisoners.

WILL BE HANGED, PROBABLY.

Notwithstanding that every effort has been made by the counsel for Wm. J. Sharkey, sentenced to be hanged on the 15th August, there is doubt as to whether he will secure a stay of proceedings. No Judge of the Supreme Court has been found who would listen to the argument. Gov. Dix has been appealed to for executive clemency, but every effort in that direction has been met with a response.

FIGHT AT A PICNIC.

A desperate fight took place last evening in Lion Park between the police and Knights of Columbia, who were holding their festival. The former used their clubs and the latter clubbed muskets. In half an hour the police proved the victors, and marched six of the Knights to the station house. Quiet was then renewed on the street cars, when the police again triumphed, securing the principal assailants. The row was caused by the band refusing to play longer than the contract called for without additional pay.

CASUALTIES.

Threshing Machine Boiler Explosion—Several Men Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., July 24, 1873.

A terrible explosion occurred about ten miles south of this place Tuesday afternoon. A threshing machine engine, belonging to Mr. Downey, bursted, killing A. Downey, G. Worth, and a man by the name of Anderson, and wounding a son of A. Downey, J. Boyne, W. Powell, E. Murray, and one other name not known. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be low water.

Sedans Mishap at a Funeral.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 24, 1873.

At the funeral of a child to-day, a widow lady, named Morrow, met with a very serious accident. The axle of the buggy in which she was riding broke, causing the horses to run off. Mrs. Morrow was violently thrown out and dragged some distance. Her face was badly mashed, the bones of one shoulder broken, and she was besides much bruised and cut.

The Usual Result, of Course.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., July 24, 1873.

About five o'clock this evening Miss Lizzie Bares, a servant girl, employed at the Freeman House, attempted to start a fire in a stove with coal oil. While in the attempt her clothes caught fire, burning her very seriously. But slight hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Farmer Impaled Upon a Hay Rack and Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNE, IND., July 24, 1873.

Robert Wisell, an old settler and highly respected citizen of Wells county, was hauling in wheat on Monday last, using a wagon which was prepared with a temporary rack, consisting of upright stakes sharpened at the ends. On nearing his barn, and desiring to open a gate, he jumped from the wagon, doing so was impaled upon one of the sticks, which entered the rectum to the depth of eight inches, causing inflammation and most excruciating suffering, and ending in death this morning. The deceased has filled the position of Justice of the Peace for many years in that county, and was esteemed an able and faithful officer.

Boiler Explosion—Three Persons Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A *Gazette* special says: A threshing machine boiler exploded four miles west of Louisville, Ind., yesterday afternoon killing Archey Downey, Millard Anderson and George W. Ward. Downey was killed instantly and Anderson and Ward lived five or six hours. Four or five other persons were hurt.

CRIMES.

The Chester County Murder—A New Development.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from West Chester, says it now appears from the evidence obtained that Uddersook left home on the 15th, and not on the 16th. Goss and Wilson in Philadelphia and give him the money and see him on board a steamer for Europe, which, however, but rather than part with the funds he took Goss to the country and murdered him, pocketing the money and returning to Baltimore.

A Serious Quarrel About Fifteen Cents.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Three steamboat hands, Otto Hilbert, Peter Lanteur and Abie Wolf, who had been drinking heavily got into an altercation about fifteen cents on the levee, at the foot of Chouteau avenue, this afternoon. Hilbert struck Wolf on Lanteur, who, with Hilbert, left and started up the levee. As they were retreating Abie threw rocks at them, hitting Lanteur with one just behind the left ear, inflicting a severe wound, and again on the foot. Hilbert then picked up a piece of scantling weighing about four pounds, buried it at Abie, striking him full in the forehead, crushing in the skull in a horrible and insensible. Abie was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Hilbert and Lanteur were arrested and locked up.

A Frightful Tragedy in Utah Territory.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—A frightful tragedy occurred at the mouth of Bingham canon this afternoon. A ranchero named Colton and two sons were killed by another ranchero named Butcher, with a rifle. Cause unknown, probably an old feud. Another son of the deceased were carried home by their widow and daughter in a lumber wagon. Great excitement prevails in Bingham City over the affair. It is not known whether Butcher has been arrested.

Fortune Tellers Held for Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Three women, against whom charges have been brought of fortune telling, keeping for sale drugs to be used for illicit purposes, &c., had a hearing to-day and were held in $7,000 bail each for trial.

The Minnesota Wheat Crop.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 24.—The *Farmer's Union*, the agricultural organ of the State, in its issue of this week says: "A commencement has been made in the great wheat harvest of Minnesota for Southern and Southwestern fields. It has begun earlier, and estimate we think the State can export this year 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, provided we have our usual good weather during the harvest, and, provided further, that the crop escapes the storms and is secured." The farmers are anxious for rains to market all their wheat as soon as possible for fear of still lower prices.

National Educational Association Meeting.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 24.—Very extensive preparations are being made in this city for the meeting of the National Educational Association, which is to hold a session here on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August next. From communications received from nearly every State in the Union, it would appear that there will be a great crowd in attendance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says the Iowa train robbers are believed to have been traced into Nodaway county, and that they will be captured.

Frederick Scholtz, living two miles from Pleasant Hill, Nebraska, cut off his son's head with an axe, Luckrouse, with an axe, and then went into a field a short distance from the house and cut his own throat. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The second floor of the old Methodist church, Market street, Louisville, being converted into a store, fell on yesterday afternoon, carrying with it six workmen to the lower floor. Singularly all escaped with only slight bruises.

Marshal Boggs, of Greenfield, Ohio, who was so mercilessly cut with an axe by a desperado while in a jail of ejectment, is reported dead from his injuries yesterday.

The land refining establishment of John King, 92 North Main street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire to the extent of $6,000 yesterday; fully insured in home companies.

Peter L. Camden, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, died yesterday at his residence, Jennings Station, some fourteen miles from St. Louis, Mo. Deceased was formerly a very influential man and was Mayor of the city in 1846.

A meeting of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati yesterday adopted resolutions deprecating the injury done to commerce by the action of the Louisville Canal to the United States, and asking the Transportation Committee to open correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury with reference thereto.

In Utah yesterday was generally observed as the anniversary of the Mormon pioneers coming into the valley in 1847 under Brigham Young. The celebration at Ogden was extensive. At St. Luke it was confined to flags and holiday faces. One thousand Mormon emigrants arrived from Europe yesterday in good health.

A Russian Countess living in Paris felt it necessary to try a change of air. The chief companion of her journeys was a little dog, which she carried in her muff, her sleeve, or her pocket. At Milan "Toto," the pet, died. His mistress invited all the small dogs in Milan to the funeral; 200 mourners appeared, and each was supplied with a pail covered with silver tears. After the ceremony the 200 were invited to partake of the funeral baked meats, but here good conduct and philosophy failed them, and the feast broke up abruptly; the riot act had to be enforced, but not until one of the guests had been torn to pieces between the soup and dessert.

A Frightful Tragedy in Utah Territory.

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FROM EASTON, PA.

Meeting of the National Philological Association—Origin and History of the Society—Papers Read and Discussed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., July 23, 1873.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Philological Association, and the first ever held in this State, took place yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Fayette College, Alexander C. Kendrick, President of Rochester University, in the chair.

The Association at present numbers two hundred and thirty-five members, ladies and gentlemen. Its origin dates from November 13, 1868. In response to an informal call issued by Prof. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse University, a score of gentlemen interested in the promotion of philological science assembled at New York University and took such measures as were necessary for the organization of the association.

At the convention at Poughkeepsie, New York, in July, 1869, many of the leading linguists of the country were in attendance, and the present permanent society was formed under the name of "The American Philological Association." Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale, eminent for his knowledge of Sanscrit, was elected President. The second meeting, over which presided Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University of New York, and Moderator of the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was held at Rochester, New York, July 26, 1870. The third and fourth meetings were held at New Haven and Providence, R. I., respectively, and Dr. Crosby and Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard, were the Presidents. At the fourth meeting, the late Prof. James Hadley, of Yale, and Dr. Francis A. March, of La Fayette, and at present probably the most distinguished member of the Association, were chosen Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

Other distinguished members are: Schele De Vere, of the University of Virginia; Albert Harkness, of Brown; President Noah Porter, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Benjamin Lossing, I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh Female College; James E. Munson, and William C. Fowler, of Connecticut.

Ex-Judge Maxwell, in behalf of the citizens of Easton, welcomed the visitors to the hospitalities of this historical city. In response, President Kendrick assured the Judge that they were delighted with the picturesque scenery, and to the air of freedom of the place and its surroundings; that they were not at all as obstreperous-looking as their College Faculty reminded their visit they would steal from those whom he (Judge M.) represented, Liberty Hearts.

Professor Lewis R. Packard, of Yale, read the first paper. It was on "Some Facts in the Life of Tauchnitz." Prof. W. F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, followed him with a paper on "Some Passages in the Germania of Tacitus." Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, in the absence of its author, Major Sull, of the Darien Exploration Expedition, read the third and last paper of the session, a "Vocabulary of the Language of the Indians of San Blas and Caledonia Bay, Isthmus of Darien," including four hundred and twenty-six words and short phrases. This was by far the most interesting and instructive of the three papers.

Discussions were held upon each paper. Dr. Trumbull remarked that mutation in the language of that tribe of Indians, as well as in all the Indian dialects he had examined, was not greater than in the languages of nations in possession of a literature. Dr. Crosby thought that literature helps to perpetuate a language. In conversation Dr. Trumbull's statements, Prof. Fisher, of Rutgers, observed that between any two of the Slavonic dialects, the least mutable of which is the only one with the less literature, "life," said he, "in language as elsewhere, means change; literature preserves and perpetuates dead language." Dr. Isaac agreed with Messrs. Trumbull and Fisher. His investigation among the Cherokees, Western Indians, revealed the same fact, be it ever so "startling." The most compact languages in existence are found among insignificant tribes not given to literature and the study of language. The very essence of civilization is change, change in the immaterial as well as the material, in ideas and their expression. The languages of civilized nations having "a lively movement of spirit," undergo more radical and widespread changes than the dialects of uncivilized tribes, who are without any literature whatever. This, he said, would be found to be true. He believed that the facts might garner were sufficient to subvert the old, universal, yet erroneous notion, that language is universal in its decay, and not in the growth and use of its literature.

The evening session was taken up by the address of the retiring President, Dr. Kendrick.

W. C. A.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JAMESTOWN, PA., July 24, 1873.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Senatorial Conferees of the Twenty-eighth District, consisting of Charles W. Mackey, of Venango, Hugh Pling, of Lawrence, and S.B. Fuller, son, of Mercer, met here to day and elected Samuel H. Miller, of Mercer, Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention.

The members of the Mercer county Republican Committee will meet at Mercer for organization on the 4th of August.

The Republican delegate elections in Delaware county will be held on Wednesday next, and the convention on Thursday.

Speaking of the pending nominations for State officers, the Carlisle *Herald* says: "The State Treasurer, which gave so many hard tussels in former years, has not developed many candidates, nor aroused much competition. The only candidates named are Mr. Robert W. Mackey, the present incumbent, and Mr. Samuel Henry, who has represented Cambria county in the House of Representatives during the last two years. The counties in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Henry's home and several others have instructed their delegates for him, which will give him the compliment of a fair vote in the Convention. Philadelphia and Allegheny, and their surrounding counties, and the greater portion of the border counties, have either instructed for Mr. Mackey or have elected delegates who have known to be favorable to his renomination. His strength in the Convention will be out little short of one hundred delegates, and may considerably exceed that number.

Hon. William Ewell, formerly of Bradford, now of Columbia county, is coming out as the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

At the Montgomery County Democratic Convention, at Norristown, on Tuesday, A Kneule, Lukens Clayton and P. M. Kane were elected delegates to the State Convention. Kane received 63 votes, the lowest of those elected, and Dr. Acker received 62 votes.

General.

The Hon. T. E. Cunningham, author of the famous Allen county resolutions, is said to be the favorite candidate for the Liberal nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The New York Colored Republican State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Saratoga, August 6. On the evening of the same day a Mass Convention will be held at the same place, to which all, without distinction of party, race or color, are invited to participate and give expression to their appreciation of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of the State of New York.

There have been a good many vigorous denunciations of the back pay swindle, but a convention of farmers in Kansas has improved on any of the form heretofore noticed. In a concise preamble they characterize the swindle as "one of the most outrageous steals known to the civilized world," and added: "Whereas, D. P. Lowe, our Congressman, stipulated with Oakes Ames, Speaker Colfax and other high men to secure Congress that his place may be filled by Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska, and Mr. Kinkaid is to consider the reference to himself as slightly personal, if not as indicating a waning of his popularity.

The Bourbons have been betrayed; the sin of bad faith lies at the doors of the Liberals. The latter having covenanted through their committee to go into the Convention with "no fight for better or for worse, only ignored their pledges and went gallivanting after the Adelites. This is a source of polignant grief to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and all other truly loyal Democratic organs. Their lamentations ring among the forests of the Western Reserve and reveal the same fact, be it ever so "startling." The most compact languages in existence are found among insignificant tribes not given to literature and the study of language. The very essence of civilization is change, change in the immaterial as well as the material, in ideas and their expression. The languages of civilized nations having "a lively movement of spirit," undergo more radical and widespread changes than the dialects of uncivilized tribes, who are without any literature whatever. This, he said, would be found to be true. He believed that the facts might garner were sufficient to subvert the old, universal, yet erroneous notion, that language is universal in its decay, and not in the growth and use of its literature.

The evening session was taken up by the address of the retiring President, Dr. Kendrick.

W. C. A.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES ENDED

Harmony Between the Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1873.

General J. B. Kershaw, of South Carolina, and several other prominent citizens of that State, arrived in town yesterday. To-day they called on the Attorney General, and had an agreeable conversation with that official on the condition of affairs in South Carolina. They assured him that the most perfect peace and tranquility now prevailed in South Carolina, and the best of feeling existed between the whites and blacks, although, of course, differing in politics. The Attorney General said he was satisfied that the Ku Klux were pretty effectually broken up, not only in South Carolina, but in Mississippi and other States where they had flourished. The delegation then suggested that the government could do no better thing to strengthen itself with the people than to set free the Ku-Klux offenders now in prison and quash the indictments yet pending in the Federal Courts in South Carolina. There are about thirty Ku-Klux now confined in the Albany penitentiary and about five hundred Ku-Klux indictments yet pending. Gen. Kershaw said that since the date of the President's proclamation, in 1871, there had not been, so far as he was advised, a single Ku-Klux outrage. The Attorney General declined making any promises, but said the government was disposed to be merciful, and the probability was that if no further outrages occurred those indicted would never be brought to trial, and those in the penitentiary would in due time be pardoned. The delegation left for New York to-night and will probably call on President Grant at Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1873.

AN END OF KU-KLUX PROSECUTIONS.

A delegation of prominent South Carolinians, headed by W. D. Porter, Gen. J. B. Kershaw and J. M. Sims, had an interview with Attorney General Williams this morning, and urged that the further prosecution of Ku-Klux offenders in the South be discontinued, as that organization was broken up and the cessation of prosecutions would have a conciliatory effect upon all classes in that section. They also urged that those convicted and now serving out their terms of sentence be pardoned. The Attorney General, in reply, said instructions had already been issued to stop prosecutions against Ku-Klux offenders, except in very aggravated cases, and some of those convicted had already been pardoned. It was the policy of the President to pardon them all, keeping the most aggravated cases, however, until the last.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

A general order was issued to-day by the Secretary of War prohibiting disbursing officers from issuing vouchers, which shall act as due bills against the United States, for unpaid accounts. The only exception under the foregoing will be the issuance of a certified statement of the personal services and charges due in case of an employee discharged and not paid at the time of discharge for want of funds.

ADDITIONAL LETTER CARRIERS.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the employment by postoffice at Chicago of twenty additional letter carriers, service to commence with first of August. Compensation, $800 per annum.

COUNCIL WITH THE KICKAPOOS.

The special Indian Commissioners to remove the Kickapoos from Mexico to the United States had a council on the 9th instant, with all the principal chiefs of the different tribes near Remolino. The head chiefs desired to go to Kansas to consult with the Kansas portion of their tribe in reference to the selection of their reservation. They also wished that three or four of them be taken to Washington to talk with the Great Father. The commissioners will have another council with the Indians in about eight days, when it is expected the matter will be concluded and the Kickapoos will start immediately for the United States. Unless the Mexican government interferes, the Commissioners consider success almost assure'.

THE FILIBUSTERING VESSEL VIRGINIUS.

The steamer of Commander Reed of the United States steamer Kansas, in conveying the Virginius out of Aspinwall, meets with general official approbation. The fact that the Virginius landed men and arms on the Island of Cuba to aid the cause of the insurgents does not subject her to being molested in a neutral port by Spanish gunboats. So far as the state of war on the Island of Cuba is concerned, and government has no official information of the fact, the rights of belligerents not being accorded to the insurgents by the United State, the offense of the vessel, therefore, can only be considered as smuggling, and to be punished for it by the Spaniards she must be caught in the act. Otherwise they dare not molest her.

THE CHOLERA.

The Epidemic Abating—No Deaths at Cincinnati and Six at Mt. Vernon.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The cholera seems to have entirely disappeared from the interior of Kentucky. In the town is recently afflicted no deaths have been reported in any of them for six days.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—A patient in the City Hospital died of cholera to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Not a single death from cholera has been reported to-day. This is the first day cholera has missed since it set it. Weather clear and quite hot.

EVANSVILLE, July 24.—The *Journal's* special correspondent reports seven deaths at Mount Vernon to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 5 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR FRIDAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States westerly winds, increased cloudiness and somewhat higher temperature and possibly local storms on the middle Atlantic coast.

For the Eastern Gulf States southerly winds with cloud and rain. For South Atlantic States southerly winds, cloudy weather and possibly local rains.

For the Lake region falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, higher temperature and numerous local storms. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee westerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the Northwest States southerly to northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 24, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	76	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	77	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	80	S. W.	Fair.
Galveston, Texas.	80	S.	Threat'g stm
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	83	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	82	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	74	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	74	S. E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans.	80	S.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	83	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	80	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	78	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	71	W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	81	S.	Clear.
La Crosse.	81	S. W.	Threat'g stm

THE FIRE RECORD.

Fifteen Buildings Burned at Mount Carmel, Penna.

POTTSVILLE, July 24.—Fire broke out in Mount Carmel, commencing in George Pontier's building, and destroyed fifteen buildings in the same square, comprising the business portion of the place. The buildings were all frame.

Cooper Shop at Chicago Destroyed.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A fire last night destroyed the cooper shop of George Sexsmith, No. 209 Kinzie street, with a quantity of stock and tools. Loss about $4,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Franklin, of Indianapolis. Several of the adjoining buildings were damaged to the amount of about $1,000, which were partly covered by insurance.

Forest Fires on Long Island.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Extensive forest fires are raging on the line of the Long Island Railroad. Near Yaphank a thousand cords of wood and have been burned over and a large amount of valuable timber destroyed. Fears are entertained that the fire will spread to the farm houses in the vicinity.

A Supposed Incendiary Fire at Sidney, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—An *Enquirer* special from Sidney, Ohio, says that a terrible fire occurred at that place last night, destroying W. W. Robertson's residence, Engel Murray's confectionery, and H. Fry & Co.'s dry goods store. The damage and loss is estimated at $125,000.

H. Fry & Co., dry goods, insured for $14,000; loss not exactly known. Five other parties lose from $1,000 to $5,000. A rumor prevailed that the houses were set on fire by coal oil by one of the losers by the fire. H. Fry, who has been arrested and has had his trial set for Monday.

The Kidnapping Case at Fort Garry—Excitement Unabated.

FORT GARRY, July 24.—In the court room to-day, the point of law being argued was the question of bail, Mr. Royal, counsel for the defense, crowded Attorney General Clark too close, and the latter made disgraceful exhibition of his discomfiture. Turning suddenly from his desk he threw a spit ball into Royal's face, with the remark, "You are a dirty puppy." The Attorney General was made retract the insult immediately afterwards. The friends of the three prisoners have no hopes for a favorable decision from the Judge, although it is a matter of speculation. Clarke and his minions are leaving nothing undone which can possibly deepen the indignities heaped upon the Americans. All strangers are watched, and the greater portion of the border counties, have either instructed for Mr. Mackey or have elected delegates who have known to be favorable to his renomination. His strength in the Convention will be out little short of one hundred delegates, and may considerably exceed that number.

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The New York Colored Republican State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Saratoga, August 6. On the evening of the same day a Mass Convention will be held at the same place, to which all, without distinction of party, race or color, are invited to participate and give expression to their appreciation of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of the State of New York.

There have been a good many vigorous denunciations of the back pay swindle, but a convention of farmers in Kansas has improved on any of the form heretofore noticed. In a concise preamble they characterize the swindle as "one of the most outrageous steals known to the civilized world," and added: "Whereas, D. P. Lowe, our Congressman, stipulated with Oakes Ames, Speaker Colfax and other high men to secure Congress that his place may be filled by Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska, and Mr. Kinkaid is to consider the reference to himself as slightly personal, if not as indicating a waning of his popularity.

The Bourbons have been betrayed; the sin of bad faith lies at the doors of the Liberals. The latter having covenanted through their committee to go into the Convention with "no fight for better or for worse, only ignored their pledges and went gallivanting after the Adelites. This is a source of poignant grief to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and all other truly loyal Democratic organs. Their lamentations ring among the forests of the Western Reserve and reveal the same fact, be it ever so "startling." The most compact languages in existence are found among insignificant tribes not given to literature and the study of language. The very essence of civilization is change, change in the immaterial as well as the material, in ideas and their expression. The languages of civilized nations having "a lively movement of spirit," undergo more radical and widespread changes than the dialects of uncivilized tribes, who are without any literature whatever. This, he said, would be found to be true. He believed that the facts might garner were sufficient to subvert the old, universal, yet erroneous notion, that language is universal in its decay, and not in the growth and use of its literature.

The evening session was taken up by the address of the retiring President, Dr. Kendrick.

W. C. A.

OUR WESTERN MINERAL SPRINGS.

The Attractions of Grand Haven—Business—Hotels—Amusements and Society.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., July 21, 1873.

Come what will, happen what may, don't express surprise. The time is past in America for such indulgence. We have built great cities, burned them and rebuilt them better than before, within the remembrance of those now living, who since a little when you call them old. Who is able to write the history of the accomplishments of the year 1900 in America? To attempt to comprehend all that has been done makes one's head giddy, and we only wait expectant for—what?

But amid all of this rush, there are some things which have habitually moved slowly, and one of these things is the establishing of a paying popularity for new places of amusement and watering places. Years of anxiety and the expenditure of vast sums of money have often been fruitful only of loss to the speculators. To discover a mineral spring, prove its value as a highly curative water, build an elegant hotel and extensive bath house, lay out parks, and establish the whole as a popular summer resort for thousands of business-tired brains, is a task which, with all of our native enterprise, has not been completed in but a very few short space of time since January, 1872—yet this has been done at

GRAND HAVEN.

Having in a previous letter spoken of the springs at this place and Spring Lake, a mile and a half above, giving a history of their discovery, &c., we will now speak of the village. At the mouth of Grand river, which empties into Lake Michigan one hundred and eighty-six miles northeast of Chicago and eighty-three miles due east from Milwaukee, is Grand Haven, with a resident population of something over four thousand. The name is derived from the fact that the harbor here is one of the best on our Northern lakes, the river being navigable as far up as Grand Rapids. The advantages in the way of access are very superior; there are daily lines of elegant steamers from Chicago, Milwaukee and Muskegon, as well as other towns on the Northern part of the State. The railroad facilities are of the very best. Of first importance to Pittsburgh is the connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana at Fort Wayne, with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, "the great through and speedy route to your city," which may be varied on the return trip by patronizing the elegant steamer "Alpena," for a ride to Chicago, and hence home by the Fort Wayne Road. Grand Haven stands where but a few years since stood a dense pine forest. The ground is both rolling but white sand, upon which, from its appearance, you would suppose that not a pine could exist; and yet the gardens of small vegetables, the orchards of peach and other fruit trees, and berries, are not surpassed, and I doubt if they are equaled any place west of where they grow. The crops of the different fruits are not abundant this year, but are perhaps half as heavy as usual. This sand has been operated upon by the winds and waters, until great hills have been built of it on either side of the mouth of the river. The tops of these hills are crowned with rich vegetation, while the ever-shifting sides glimmer in bleak grandeur upon the fishermen's huts which huddle at their feet. The waters of Spring Lake are exceedingly pure and limpid, while the pleasant scenery along its shores make it just the place for a morning or an evening sail in one of the numerous boats which await your call. The fishing is just now particularly excellent; some very fine bass, pickerel and trout are taken daily by those of the visitors who are lovers of this sort of sport.

The business of Grand Haven, outside of that which supplies its residents with wearables and eatables, is chiefly

LUMBER.

There are several large companies here engaged in sawing up the tens of thousands of pine and hemlock logs which every rise of water brings down Grand river. The annual shipments of this place aggregate fully one hundred millions of feet, which is as far east as Pittsburgh and south to Cincinnati. Of this vast board pile,

MESSRS. CUTLER & SAVAGE

make over 50,000,000 feet, and they do it so easily and quietly that, from personal appearance, no one would ever suspect them, the managers, of such a metropolitan sized business. Both of these gentlemen know just how every dollar of their money was got, being thoroughly "self made men," not of the gilt edge variety, which is rotted to wisky in Chicago, a large share of whom were born to a position in the world to which, by their own effort, they never could have attained; but they are honorable, industrious, enterprising business men, gaining the sure reward of those qualities—princely wealth and honorable distinction where they are best known. The present fair fame of this place is in a large degree due to the enterprise of Mr. Cutler, while Mr. Savage devotes his best energies to the advancement of Spring Lake interests.

OF HOTELS

there are no less than twelve, which offer various grades of hospitality to the patron of the Springs, or seeker of pleasure. Chief amongst these is the

CUTLER HOUSE.

This institution was built and furnished by the gentleman whose name it bears, at a cost of over $200,000, and is by odds the best hotel in the State. It is at present under the management of B. F. Starr, Esq., who certainly knows how to make a hotel a home. In this task he is ably assisted by that Grand Duke of his profession, Mr. W. G. Sherman, chief clerk. Mr. S is, (as we heard a guest say) "very clever to be so needed every time we saw him comfortably stow away a crowd of over a hundred guests who arrived one evening lately, and there was not a jar or an objection from any. He is a complete master of the situation, and his intuitive knowledge of people's wants is wonderful. He must be known to be appreciated.

Let no one conceive the idea that because Grand Haven and Spring Lake are situated far up on the shore of a Northern lake, that the patrons are only Western folk, no! Every State in the union is represented here, and here, too, come those fashionable

MANAS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS TO DISPOSE OF

in the fashionable way, and upon whom the diamonds of the South and the products of Oriental looms, are lavished, to cover, if possible, and make to bloom once more, the uncertain age of "Grecie, dear," whose only grace, in the eyes of her admirers, is the supposed corpulence of "papa's" purse. Then, too, there is "Chawls," the "Hon. Mr. Fitzfoozle, of Foozleville," each of whom, after his own peculiar ideas of elegance, betrays his absolute need of the brain-feeding fish diet of this locality. Then, too, there is General Blank and family, from a far Western city, who come here to try to gain relief for "father" from the agonies of a disease contracted "where bullets flew the thickest, and compliments dropped and died." "There is a holy heroism in the conduct of that attentive wife, as she endeavors to anticipate the wants of the wrecked constitution of that once stalwart husband, and in the effort shows herself

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to suffer, and command."

In short, every class who ever go to watering places is represented here, save one; there are no "sound doves" here. That sort of bird knows no existence in this locality. In every way the society here is more than ordinarily pure. Churches and good preachers are plenty and well patronized.

And now I have "finished the work thou hast given me to do," I will seek, my brother, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the column of the "Iron City," only regretting the necessity which calls me from such a favored climate and such genial society. ROVER.

England's Buck Diamonds.
(From the Boston Advertiser.)

The committee of the British House of Commons which has been in session for months inquiring into the questions connected with the trade in coal, has finished taking testimony and will soon report. The evidence has been carefully selected and the public have received its drippy. If there is any one thing that has contributed more than anything else to England's greatness as a manufacturing country it has been cheap coal. In no part of the world could there be equal competition against her as the supply of fuel, close at hand and low in price. A rise such as has been seen in the last two years is therefore a direct blow at her industry, and the purpose of the committee has been, at bottom, to discover if the present prices are likely to be permanent and by what means, if not likely, those prices might be lowered. The result of the inquiry is not satisfactory to the committee or to Englishmen generally. It is the unanimous opinion of all the witnesses examined that coal will never again return to its old level. And the reason is that Great Britain can never again manufacture, iron, cotton, woolen and other goods as cheaply as she has done heretofore.

The causes of the rise in price, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, were identical with those which have pulled out a year ago, when the movement had just begun. There was a combination of the workmen, all of which contributed in some degree to the result. There was a vast extension of the iron business, in great part due to the demand for railroad iron in this country, and other branches of manufacture in which coal was largely used were equally prosperous. Then there was a strike which lasted three months and caused a scarcity of coal that production has not since reached the demand. The workmen then obtained higher wages and a shorter hour, not only lessening the supply but raising the cost of producing the supply that was given. Finally the rise in price of other articles, caused by the enhanced value of fuel, reacted on the fuel itself and forced it up to the extreme rates obtained in the early months of the present year. Few in this country realize what a great rise there has been, any more than they realize the consequence of the rise upon English manufactures. The average price of all sorts of Yorkshire coal which was 5s 5d a ton in 1871, is 13s 1d in 1873. Durham coals, which were worth 7s 6d in 1871, are worth 15s on an average in 1873. The best household coal sold at 19s 3d in 1871; now at 35s, and at the time this year touched the price of 45s. Coke for the iron trade sold in 1870 at 12s 6d; this year at 35s. Of course there is a slight decline from the prices ob

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

QUIRK, of the Boston *Post*, argues that Grant should be elected again, because he's a third rate man. We suppose he could be elected at any rate.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*,

That's first rate.

THEY think it extremely hot, in London, when the thermometer goes up to 83; but in this country we don't begin to think it "hot" at such low figures. It is pleasant, here, at 70, warm at 80, but does not begin to grow hot until after the mercury passes 90.

"THE Macedonian Phalanx" is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls what is left of the Democratic party, and it is going to stand firm, in spite of adversity and defeat. Which means, says the Chicago *Times*, that "the Macedonian Phalanx" are making up their minds in Ohio to undergo another political funeral, which is an occupation more monotonous than cheerful.

THE Hon. HARRISON ALLEN, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs for 1872." The more valuable statistical information embodied in this report has already been laid before our readers, having been gleaned from the "Tabulated Results" compiled in the Auditor General's office, from the detailed reports of the companies, an early copy of which was kindly furnished us.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has hit upon the real difficulty in forming new parties. The opposition to new organizations comes not from the politicians, but from the people. The mere politicians in a party can easily be persuaded into anything that promises "a new deal;" but the people believe in their parties, are attached to their principles, and cannot be coaxed into giving the lie to all their past lives. Why should men who have conscientiously adhered to what they believed to be politically right, all their lives, be thought capable of suddenly whirling about and confessing that they were wrong?

CAPTAIN JACK defended the killing of the Pence Commissioners on the ground that his people thought the Peace Commissioners were going to kill them. They killed CANBY to save their own lives, according to his account. This is a wily plea, and it is remarkable as being exactly the plea put in by young WALWORTH. He shot his father, he said, because he thought, from the act of the latter in putting his hand toward his vest pocket, that his father was going to kill him. The plea, ingenious as it was, availed WALWORTH nothing; and it is not probable that it has been more successful in Captain JACK's case.

THE New York *Herald* says that as the Constitution prohibits Senators and Representatives from being appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, "or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased" during the term for which they may have been elected, and as the emoluments of the office of Chief Justice were increased during the last session of Congress Senator CONKLING is not eligible to the Chief Justiceship, because his term as Senator holds over. But it so happens that it does not hold over. His term as Senator expired March 3, 1873, and, having been re-elected, his new term commenced after the expiration of the term during which the salary of the Chief Justice was increased. The same is the case with Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin.

JUDGE HOPKINS, of Georgia, has declared the pardon granted by Governor Conley to Foster Blodgett null and void, because it was issued before conviction. Previous pardons have been granted in this State to the scandal and shame of the old Commonwealth.—*Philadelphia Age.*

The first case of a "previous pardon" in Pennsylvania was that of a Carlisle editor of a Democratic paper, who, when arraigned upon an indictment for a partisan libel upon one of his political opponents, presented a pardon issued by Governor Simon Snyder to David R. Porter. The Court held the pardon good, although issued before conviction, and the trial was not proceeded with. The precedent was, as the *Age* says, a "scandal and shame to the old Commonwealth," and let the blame of it rest where it belongs. The ruling of Judge HOPKINS against such use of the pardoning power seems to us much more deserving than the Pennsylvania rulings the other way.

THE Democratic papers are gleefully announcing, on the authority of the Hunting. don *Globe*, that Hon. JOHN SCOTT has been detected in efforts to pack the juries of that county. The *Globe*, however, was too wary to make any such charge. It insinuated that Mr. WHARTON, an attorney of that county, must have used some occult means in the matter, or else so many of his personal friends would not have been on the jury list for the week in which an important case of WHARTON's was expected to come up for trial; and then it dextrously coupled the names of WHARTON and SCOTT as being in political accord or sympathy. This is all the basis the Democratic papers have for charging on Senator SCOTT the offense of tampering with juries. The charge against WHARTON is not, in fact, a charge, but a mere insinuation; and Senator SCOTT was not implicated in it, in any way. Much as the *Globe* hates JOHN SCOTT, it dares not lay any thing to his charge at all affecting his moral or professional character. No man in this State stands higher than Senator SCOTT for personal purity and professional integrity.

Huntingdon county was characterised by Senator MCCLURE, in the debate on the Appportionment bill last winter, as a county in which every man is engaged in fighting every other man, and in which there is no mutual agreement except in keeping up a chronic state of personal and political warfare. Bitter personalities are the ordinary weapons of this fight, and it is always safe to pay the smallest possible attention to the criminations and recriminations so freely indulged in by those who participate in it.

THE Canada scandal grows more odorous every day, and the evidence lately published leaves no room to doubt that the Canadian Ministry received large sums of money from Sir HUGH ALLAN, for election purposes, as the price of awarding him the concession for building the Canada Pacific Road. It is a clear case of open bribery, and the ministerial organ at Montreal appears to be thoroughly stupefied by the disclosures. Among the statements lately published are documents that carry conviction with them. One of them is a note from Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER to Mr. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Sir HUGH's associate, asking him to "supply the Central Committee the further sum of $20,000," and a postscript asks for $10,000 more for Sir JOHN A MACDONALD on the same terms. This was dated Montreal, August 21, 1872, the election for members of the Dominion Parliament being then pending. The receipt reads as follows:

"Received from Sir Hugh Allan, by the hands of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, twenty thousand dollars for general election purposes, to be arranged hereafter, according to the terms of the letter of Sir George E. Cartier, of the date 20th of July, and in accordance with the request contained in his postscript of the 24th instant.

"Montreal, 26th August, 1872.

[Signed] "J. L. BEAUDRY,
"HENRY STARNES,
"[F. N. S.] MCGINLEY.

"For Central Committee, L. BETOURNAY."

On the same day Sir JOHN wrote from Toronto to Mr. ABBOTT: "I must have another ten thousand; will be the last time of calling: do not fail me; answer to-day." Mr. ABBOTT replied: "Draw on me for ten thousand dollars." And Sir JOHN did draw, and the draft was paid.

Sir HUGH ALLAN has proven himself a very skillful fisher of men; his hook brought up editors, Cabinet Ministers, priests and influential men, whenever he dropped it into the water; but then, it was a golden hook, and easily-swayed men have been known to be fond of bait. The sport must have been exciting, while it lasted; but if, after all the shekels thus spent in bait, he should lose the building of the Pacific Road, it will prove very dear and unremunerative sport. And that is likely to be the result. The Ministry is sure to fall: and Sir HUGH's contract, in that event, is as sure to be revoked. And so the old proverb comes true, that "cheating never prospers."

THE recent successful robbing of a train on one of the Iowa railroads, is suggestive of a new difficulty. The object of all such attacks being the plunder of the treasure carried in the baggage car, there is but little cause for horror among the passengers, but as there are thousands of lonely spots in the West where such robberies may be performed without fear of detection or arrest in the immediate neighborhood, the question at once arises as to the extent of the danger of carrying treasure by rail. Nearly every passenger train carries an Adams Express safe in the baggage car, containing money and valuables, and the Iowa robbers might at many another time have hit upon a safe with much more in it than they got in this instance—some $2,300; but, in addition to the ordinary transmission of money by express, there is to be taken into account the large and frequent consignment by rail of silver and gold from the numerous mines in the Rocky mountains. It was probably with the expectation of alighting upon some such consignment that prompted the Iowa robbery; and if the government at Washington feels uneasy lest some of its messengers, with Treasury funds in custody, may become victims of this new class of highwaymen, those interested in shipments from the mines may well indulge in even stronger feelings of alarm. Trains are easily thrown off the track in out-of-the-way places, and in the confusion that naturally follows, robbery is comparatively easy. Even if every man in the baggage car were armed, the sudden displacement of a car from the track may disable the most of them and leave them practically helpless. The railroad and express companies, however, are full of resources against difficulties; and, while this is a serious one, it would be idle to regard it as insurmountable. Robbers have difficulties, as well as the robbed; and if, occasionally, a few of them find a sudden exit from life, instead of a placer of wealth, the occupation will be found, upon the whole, too unhealthy for general adoption.

DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.

A prominent clergyman of New York city, a year or two ago, startled his congregation and the public by the declaration that Protestantism is a failure, and one of the leading metropolitan journals, the *Times*, has lately discussed the "Decline of Protestantism." Its treatment of the subject seemed sincere, and quite free from the spirit of either bigotry or sensationalism. The writer apparently believed that the reasons alleged by him justified belief in the growing ascendancy of Romanism among the many religious sects of the land, and in the failure, through their own deficiencies, of the latter—collective *Protestantism*—to maintain the position of relative superiority to their aged antagonist once certainly held by them. The article in the *Times* has called forth letters from many correspondents who make various comments on the subject. One of them flatly denies the truth of the statement that Protestantism has declined or is declining, and he supports his denial by an appeal to statistics which seem sufficiently clear and satisfactory. It appears that in 1860, when the population of the United States was 31,443,321, the Protestant church edifices of all denominations, numbered 54,009, furnishing accommodations for rather more than nineteen millions of persons, and valued in money at $171,397,932. Between 1850 and 1860, 15,948 church edifices were built, amounting in value to nearly ninety four millions of dollars. In 1870, when the population of the United States was 38,558,-371, there were 63,084 church edifices, sufficient to accommodate 21,665,062 persons, or nearly two-thirds of the entire population, and valued in money at $354,500,000. In the decade ending in 1870 the increase of value in church property amounted to more than eighty-three millions of dollars. The lists of membership in the Protestant churches exhibit the same rapid increase of Protestant strength. In 1860 the communicants in the different Protestant churches numbered 5,750,000 and in 1870 they numbered 6,250,000, an increase of 1,500,000 in round numbers, or 150,000 communicants for each year. "If we reckon, as is usual, three persons for each communicant, as attached in some form to the church, there are about 20,000,000 of nominal Protestants in this country," that is, of Protestants in more or less intimate connection with churches.

In farther evidence of the vitality of Protestantism the same writer refers to the enormous sum, of money contributed by Protestants for educational purposes, buildings, endowments, &c., as a form of liberality more than strikingly exemplified within the last dozen years than ever before. The contributions to the causes of Home and Foreign Missions, to the Bible Society, Tract Society, etc., must not be forgotten.

The actual and increasing vitality of Protestantism is equally manifest in the more elevated and generous spirit which prevails and tends to prevail among the denominations, distinguished from one another by differences of small significance. Thus among the Presbyterian divisions the disposition to combine their resources and work together is fast becoming irresistible, and among the subdivisions of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal bodies the same disposition seems steadily growing more apparent. And there is no room for doubt that with the development of this spirit of harmony, in proportion as sectarian animosities and jealousies shall give place to a real exemplification of Christian charity and co-operation, the increased efficiency and power of the various Protestant denominations to impress the masses of the population will be manifest in results.

But while we would not undervalue the importance of such changes, but recognize in them ground of encouragement for the future, we do not doubt that the evil of the divisions of Protestanism is often greatly exaggerated. At any rate, it is inevitable, as without the recognition of one supreme arbiter of doctrine, men will certainly differ in their religious views. Protestants must agree to differ, and they may well with cheerfulness accept the necessity of doctrinal variations as a less evil than the absolute authority which alone would suffice to secure seeming unity of faith.

The newspaper correspondent cited above dwells wholly on denominational growth and activity in evidence of the progress and efficiency of Protestantism. But this is perhaps a rather narrow view of the subject. The truth is that almost our entire civilization is a monument of the power and benificent influence of Protestantism. It originated and modeled our republican institutions, pervades our social system and moulds the national spirit. And whatever foul blots may deform or morbid tendencies may interfere with the working of our civil polity and social organization, the country presents the grandest spectacle of human well being ever seen on earth. All this is easily proved to be the outcome of the free spirit of Protestantism, and while a fair prospect exists of the prolonged duration of the great republic, it is premature to discuss the decline of Protestantism.

From the tenor of several of the letters which the discussion of the subject has inspired, it appears to be a common notion that Protestant ministers in their pulpit discourses pay less attention than they ought, to the Catholic controversy. It seems to be thought that they ought more frequently to discuss the errors of Papacy, and to indoctrinate their congregations in the arguments by which the Protestant faith is supported. No doubt, the liberal spirit of the age does discourage controversy of the old fashioned kind in the pulpit, and no doubt, fear of being sneered at or scorned as a bigot or a narrow minded zealot does prevent some timid clergymen from making mention of the perpetual struggle going on, whether talked about or not, betwixt Popery and Protestantism. There ought, however, to be no delicacy on the subject, and perhaps the scruples of the most sensitive would be completely overcome by better knowledge of the utter contempt with which the consecrated defenders of Catholic dogmas look down upon their Protestant opponents. They also profess as little charity or delicacy as respect. And yet it may be better for all that neither the scorn nor the uncharitableness often either provokes response or inspires controversial attempts. Perhaps the most effectual method of defending and propagating Protestantism in this country, is the exemplification of its principles in popular government, in the voluntary support of churches, in free schools, and especially in the wide diffusion of the facts, historical and contemporary, which illustrate the deplorable effects of priestly domination and instruction.

THE official ventilation of affairs at the Vermont Insane Assylum has opened the mouths of many witnesses, and horrible tales of atrocities follow to confirm the report of the Legislative Committee of Investigation. One of the charges brought by this committee against the Asylum was that of receiving and confining sane persons. The charge, indeed, was against the physicians, and the examiners appointed by law, as much as against the Institution; but the latter appears to have willingly undertaken the atrocious business. The Rutland *Globe* tells a story for which the editor vouches on personal knowledge of the case. It is that of a gentleman of wealth in Washington county, whose arrest and incarceration on a physician's certificate was procured by his scheming wife for the purpose of gaining possession of his property. For some years he was subjected to the terrible treatment dealt out to the insane in that asylum, and, strange to say, preserved his sanity through it all. He escaped, was caught and recommitted to the torture; but at length his friends got him rescued, and procured a court of inquiry. He was adjudged of sound mind, and reinstated in his rights. But he found his property squandered, his daughter married to a worthless scamp and his home and fortune ruined. That such an outrage as this is possible is a disgrace to the State and to our civilization as well. How this condition of affairs has been continued so long is equally incomprehensible; and it is evident that Vermont has taken the work of reform in hand none too soon.

The McDonough School Farm, near Baltimore, will be opened for pupils on the first Monday of next October. The principles applied by the Board to select all boys who are friendless would be able to take care of them, all who would be suitable for the House of Refuge, all whose parents would seek to abuse the facilities of the school. The advantages are that boys will be taken at a tender age and kept for several years, until qualified by a substantial English education and practical training in farming and the science of agriculture to earn their own living. As is known the site chosen for the farm is the Foxleigh property, in Baltimore county, between ten and eleven miles from the City of Baltimore, containing 333 acres of land and a large brick dwelling, and tenements suitable for employees on the farm. The soil is good and the locality healthful.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The father of those fifty children at Waco, Tex., manages to keep the wolf from the door by playing poker with his sons.

It is estimated that the recent college commencements have turned out one thousand new preachers, which, as a companion to the pin mystery, suggests the question, where do all the preachers go?

The boys of Winchester, Ky., exercise their marksmanship upon the tombstones and monuments of the cemetery, and they can knock out the eye of a marble angel, or lamb, or other graven image, almost every time.

In Pickens county, S. C., chickens are worth ten cents each, butter fifteen cents per pound, Irish potatoes fifty cents per bushel, beef and mutton eight to ten cents, ducks twenty-five cents each, and vegetables can be had for the asking.

A Norwalk, Conn., woman emptied a tea-kettle of hot water down her husband's back, the other day, because he "kept fooling around the hired girl."

Think of the noble red man running a saw-mill! But this is what some of the Klamath Indians in Oregon are doing, and the mill turned out 250,000 feet last year. But it is shameful to bring these sons of the forest down from hair to mill-logs.

New Hampshire granted one hundred and seventy-nine divorces last year.

A Michigan man finds that his farm is "chock full" of lead ore, yielding 83.7 per cent. of the metal.

The New York *World* says that a convention of young men who part their hair in the middle is shortly to be organized for the consideration of the question as to whether they have no rights that are to be respected.

One morning recently a Chicago woman borrowed $200 of her husband, and in the afternoon fluttered under his nose a divorce that had cost precisely that amount.

Thirty New Haven ladies planned for a nice little sail on a steamer alone. A strange sailor took them on a strange craft with canin room for ten, and a storm arose. They reached home late at night, thoroughly soaked, and thirty husbands are indulging in provoking little smiles at their expense.

Phrenological View of Social Rank.—"Who is that venerable party the two Miss Bottibois are talking to?" "I believe his name is Sir Rigby Digby." "Er—Baronet, of course, not knight?" Baronet, I think. But why 'of course?'" "Well—er—the shape of his cranium induces me to believe—er—that the distinction is more likely to have been inherited than acquired?"—*Punch.*

A warm spring on the bank of a lake, which was glowingly described by a Peoria reporter, proved to be the mouth of a waste pipe from a neighboring brewery.

Passengers on the Manitowoc and Appleton Railroad in Wisconsin, it is said, get off and gather wild flowers, and then jog along again and catch up with the train.

A Vermont woman undertook to paint the cellar stairs. She found a pail of paint and commenced at the top, painting herself into the cellar, and had to crawl out of the cellar window.

The popular theory as to the gigantic size attained by whales is upset by a distinguished naturalist, who declares, from actual observation and measurement, that the average whale seldom exceeds 75 feet in length.

A despairing American in Strasburg recently exclaimed, "Don't ask me to see sights! I am no longer sea sick, but sick of sight. Please introduce me to somebody who talks English, and who wont ask me to see anything."

The exports of coin from New York since January 1, 1873, are stated at $35,941,852, against $44,145,-011 in same time last year, and $48,406,898 in corresponding time the year before.

A Missouri woman won a house and lot at a raffle, and then she had to buy a shot gun to keep her adorers from wearing out the steps.

The Louisville Council, having an eye to their own comfort, have passed an ordinance providing that when a policeman finds a man lying on the street he shall take him home instead of locking him up.

A recent visitor to one of the islands on the coast of Maine discovered a school of forty scholars, all of whom were grandchildren of one man. He was put down as the most extensive grandfather in the State.

An ox killed by lightning in Iowa did not have a piece of bone left in his skin an inch long.

A commercial crisis is imminent in Cuba. Such an event would add to the difficulty of the government in operating against the patriots.

The Cleveland street car companies have ordered conductors not to take up other passengers when the cars are full.

"Oh for some lodge in a vast wilderness." Kansas Odd Fellows boast of 106 of them.

The assessment of property in Detroit foots up $79,000,000.

A Lockport (N. Y.) girl, whose father is worth $100,000, is cooking on a canal boat for the romance of the thing.

"What's the date of your bustle?" was what an anxious papa asked his well dressed daughter, after searching for the latest copy of his paper.

It is said that a new society weekly, as such sheets are called, is to be issued next autumn in New York, and that it will be devoted exclusively to the most virulent kind of Jenkinism. The project does not appear to forget that all similar enterprises have failed.

During the late cholera epidemic at Gallatin, Tennessee, many mocking birds and canaries sickened in their cages and died, while those which frequented the gardens, instinctively fled to the woods and did not return until the cholera took its departure.

The Postmaster General estimated that about 160,000,000 postal cards would be needed this year, but up to the present time over 50,000,000 have been ordered, and the probabilities are that the consumption will double the estimate. Thus far none of the small towns in the country have been supplied, it being as much as the Department could do to satisfy the demand of the large cities.

The Scotch Judges in full bench have decided that as common law women have no right to attend or to share in the studies of men at universities and no right to demand degrees.

At the Thousand Isles the fishing season extends from the middle of May to the frosts of late autumn. The muscalonge period is from the middle of May to the middle of July. Bass fishing is the best from the middle of July to the middle of September. Pickerel are taken all the season. The largest fish are the muscalonge, which often weigh from twenty to thirty-five pounds. Bass average from two to three pounds, and the largest weigh from five to six pounds. Trolling and fly fishing are the means of taking bass. In the autumn wild duck and geese are numerous.

At a social science meeting in Boston, General F. A. Walker read a paper on the prospective population of the United States, in which he contended that, instead of reaching 100,855,185 in the year 1900, as calculated by Elkanah Watson, or 160,357,408, as calculated by De Bow, or 107,000,000, as calculated by Commissioner Wilson, it will only be somewhere between 69,000,000 and 84,000,000, most probably 75,-000,000 to 76,000,000.

A gentleman who has been keeping house while his wife was out of town, recounts the advantages of the change. He says: "The idea of having to put on a clean shirt, black my boots, and brush up my clothes every morning, is simply ridiculous. It is a miracle to me how I ever did it and attend to my other affairs. I now read the morning papers without being forced to see an impatient woman standing with her dress in one hand, looking very miserable, and telling me she is going down town and wants that paper."

The Khedive of Egypt, it is reported, is about taking measures to develope the cotton trade of Upper Egypt. He has made arrangements with a firm in Alexandria for the conveyance of machines to have the cotton in small bales, weighing about four hundred pounds each. The main difficulty, however, consists in the transportation of the machinery and the tools necessary for its erection, as canals will have to be employed, and no parcel can exceed four hundred pounds.

The Wesleyan University Alumni record, originally compiled by Orange Judd in 1860, and recently revised, gives the whole number of graduates at 3,026. Their total work represents 4,471 years of preaching, 4,224 years of teaching, 2,084 years of law practice, and 726 years of medical practice up to date; there were 118 graduates in the Federal army, and 19 in the Confederate forces.

A woman seventy-seven years old, at Ripley, Miss., walked five and a half miles to market lately, "carrying on her back seven turkey gobblers, twenty-one chickens, twenty-four dozen eggs and six pounds of butter," and she does that sort of thing regularly.

The following pathetic lines are supposed to have emanated from the obituary genius of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The death-angel smote Alexander McGlue,
And gave him protracted repose;
He wore a clean shirt and a number nine shoe,
And he had a pink wart on his nose.
No doubt he is happier dwelling in space
Over there on the evergreen shore,
His friends are informed that his funeral takes place
Precisely at quarter past four!"

The Massachusetts Society for the P. of C. to A. (it is really too much to expect a man to write it at one) has done a very humane and commendable thing by offering prizes for the invention of articles designed to lessen the hardships of our dumb servants. Among other things desired are better compression bits and other appliances to be used in the transportation of animals; collars, bits and harness less calculated to chafe and hurt, and various other things which shall contribute to the comfort of the patient ox and the noble horse.

Influence of Newspapers in Germany.

It is difficult for an American to comprehend the importance which European statesmen sometimes attach to a newspaper paragraph. It is equally difficult for many a European statesman to conceive the indifference, contempt, and even amusement with which the American government and people regard, when unjust, the most violent newspaper articles. Not long before the revolution of 1848, an official person, with signs of consternation, showed me a low New York journal, which some Germans in America had sent to the President or Minister of Police. The paper contained a ferocious attack upon the King of Prussia, obviously by some drunken or crazy fellow, charging him with every crime, and threatening vengeance. My friend, with this fearful document in his hand, seemed to think it was about to become an international, or a foreign question, and that at least diplomatic relations might be suspended between the United States and Prussia. My unaffected and hearty laugh gave him as much as the article had done, but I believe I succeeded in putting him right.—*Theodore S. Fay, in Atlantic Monthly.*

THE cod fisheries of Alaska are assuming considerable importance, the fish finding a ready sale in the California markets. Three schooners which arrived in San Francisco two or three weeks ago, brought an aggregate of 100,000 codfish from the Shumagin fishing grounds. The codfish from these grounds are thicker, fatter, and in every way superior to those caught in the Okhotsk sea, the source from which the supply for the Pacific coast has been largely derived, and they bring a higher price. As the distance to the Alaska coast is only about half as great as that to the Okhotsk, with an equal catch, these engaged in the Shumagin fisheries make greater profits by far than those who go further. The fishermen employed in this trade do not work on shares, but are regularly paid according to their catch, the price varying from twenty-five to thirty dollars a thousand. When caught the fish are at once shited, but are taken to California for drying. If properly salted they arrive in good condition in San Francisco, whence the vessels are sent, as they arrive, to the drying grounds at California City and Redwood City. There the fish are taken out one by one, and spread upon the ways after the brine is washed from them. When the sun is hot and the wind fresh the process of curing is completed in two or three days.

It appears that "Lord Massey" returned to Cape May on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and remained until 5 P. M. He kept very quiet, stopped at a secluded boarding house, and sent for some acquaintances at Congress Hall. They put a duster on him and drove to the rear of the quiet inn. He got into the baggage car, while officers with warrants were keeping watch in front. He is now at West Chester, near where he lives as a farm laborer on one of Cope's farms. He has been known as a steady, industrious man, and is engaged to be married. It will be left Cape May the first time he stopped at the Court House and sold his watch for seven dollars.

The philosopher Locke having been one day introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, naturally expected to converse with them on literary topics, but the three noblemen shortly betook themselves to playing cards. Locke looked on silently for awhile, and then, taking out his note-book, began to write. One of the gentlemen begged leave to ask what he was writing. "My lord," answered Locke, gravely, "I am endeavoring, as far as possible, to profit by my present situation; for, when I am settled with your permission for the honor of being in company with the three greatest geniuses of the age, I thought I could do nothing better than to write down your conversation; and, indeed, I have set down the substance of what you have said for this hour or two."

Gustavus Rose, the eminent German mineralogist, whose death, July 22, at Berlin, has been announced, was a native of that city, born March 18, 1798. He graduated at the University of Berlin, and was made Doctor of Philosophy in 1826. He turned his attention to chemistry as applied to mineralogy, and for some time was assistant to Berzelius in his laboratory at Stockholm. He then returned to Berlin, and was appointed Curator of the Mineralogical Museum in the University, and Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. In 1829, when Humboldt was employed by the Czar to explore Northern Asia, he took Rose and Ehrenberg with him as assistants. Rose described his part in the expedition in his work, "Reise nach Ural, Altai, und the Caspian sea," published in 1837-42. In 1839 he was appointed Professor in the University of Berlin. He also wrote numerous works on mineralogy, and a treatise on the elements of crystallography. Gustavus Rose, it may be mentioned, had an elder brother, Henry, highly distinguished for his abilities as a chemist, who was also a pupil of Berzelius. Henry Rose died 1864.

Edmund Yates writes that the French can't "hurrah." He says: "This absence of demonstration, this apparent impossibility of cheering in the French and other European nations, is astonishing to us. Englishmen can cheer; Americans can cheer. We give our 'Hip-hip-hurrah!' and you throw in a 'tiger' which makes all the blue ethereal sky resound. They want something, these fellows—I don't know what it is; lungs, stamina or something—that we of Anglo-Saxon blood have in excess, and they can't cheer a bit. So silently the Shah went by."

Reason is progressive; instinct stationary. Five thousand years have added no improvement to the hive of the bee nor the house of the beaver.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast will prevent much suffering. Persons exposed to remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When ague is oozing out of the pores under the influence of the vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 o'clock. From May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
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Great Slaughter

Of $50,000 Worth of Damaged

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A rare opportunity for all.

Also, $75,000 worth of Fancy and Staple

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At prices never before heard of in this city.

A. D. M'KEE,

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HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

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Talmas and Shawls.

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Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

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Federal Street Allegheny.

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For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, President, &c., &c., Hon. J. P. Sherrett, Rev. Drs. Howa.d, Wilson, Brown, Dr. Jos. King, Major Frew, &c., &c.

Refer also to the following patrons: Hon. Ebr. Mc Kee, Allegheny, Col. Wm. A. McClintock, Franklin, Pa., Hon. G. W. Scofield Warren, Pa., David Muller, Esq., Xenia. Rev. Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind. 30w

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Columbia House,

At Cape May,

Will be Ready for Guests JUNE 28th.

The location of the Columbia is a full ocean view, and as a family resort it has no superior at the sea side.

Mr. BOLTON, who has the Washington Hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's Hotel at Harrisburg, still has the Columbia. MWF

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The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent teachers.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,

EAST END.

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Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

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METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.

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55 MARKET STREET.

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THE CELEBRATED

Golden Atlantic Navy,

Manufactured from

CHOICE OLD KENTUCKY STOCK,

RICHMOND, VA.

For Sale by Wholesale Dealers everywhere. MWF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

James Bevington et al. vs. Steamboat "Charlie McDaniel."

No. 10 May Term, 1873.

Admiralty Docket.

And now, to wit, July 12th, 1873, on motion of John Barton, proctor for sundry libellants, the Court appoint David F. Patterson, Esq., Commissioner, to make distribution of the fund in this case.

Per Curiam.

A Copy. S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Crumbine & Patterson, No. 68 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, July 30th, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place parties interested are requested to attend.

D. F. PATTERSON, Commissioner.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Suits, At $3 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3 50.
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Ladies' Suits, At $5 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $5 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $8 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $9 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $10 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $11 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $12 00.

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Linen Lawns,
Piques, Striped Victoria Lawns,
Table Linens,
Napkins, Doylies,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Domestic Dry Goods,
New Styles Prints,
Dress Goods, at low prices to close
Millinery and Straw Goods, at closing prices.
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
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LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

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Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24, 1873.

The Pittsburgh money market continues uninteresting, with few changes to note. Loans on good paper are easily placed at 9 per cent. in the open market. The banks are taking the pick of names offering, and cleaning up their discount lines preparatory to the fall campaign.

—Of the Western markets the St. Louis *Democrat* remarks that the demand for money was steady all the week, and although it was of rather limited extent, it was as large as the banks cared about accommodating in the present condition of business. The tone of the market has been easy, owing to the fair deposits and light inquiries. There has been but little currency coming in from the country, as at this time of year they require all the funds they can get. Rates ruled steady at 8 and 10 per cent. per annum. Business over the counter has been good, and local checking active.

—The *Gobe* says: At the banks there is a fair degree of animation, though it was hardly as active as had been expected. The transactions in the loan market were sufficiently active to prevent funds from accumulating to any great extent, and the banks experience no difficulty in securing the usual rate of interest. The inquiry comes pretty generally from the grain and produce dealers, with a fair demand from other business men.

—The Chicago *Post* reports the demand for loans is fairly active, and though money is abundant, it is not very easy to get, for the reason that the banks are discriminating so closely; a great deal of paper is refused that has ordinarily been taken without question; this has led to not a little disappointment among applicants, and we hear of a number of complaints. On the other hand, the character of the paper presented is unquestionable, the money is even kindly loaned, for the banks have a considerable amount of idle capital in their vaults. The explanation of this seeming contradiction is found in the fact that there is less confidence than usual, and names which were satisfactory some months ago are not so readily taken now. Hence, though money is accumulating in the usual depositories, the discrimination is more rigid.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve.
1881	119½
1862	117
1864	117½
1865	119¼
1865, new	119¼
1867	118½
1868	119¼
10-40s	116½
New 5s	115½
Gold	115¼
Currency 6s	114¾
Tennessees, new	80¾
South Carolinas, July	80½
North Carolinas, old	14
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	93¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	119¼
United States 10-40s	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119¼
Currency Pacific's	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 24, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton						
Cleveland, Colum. Toledo	90½	90½	90½	91¼	91½	91½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	37¾	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Adams Express	94					
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	63½					
United States Express						
New York Central	104½	104½	104⅝	104¾	104½	104¾
Erie	84½	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Michigan Central			94			
Michigan Southern		94	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central			106			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			96			
Chicago and N. W.	69¾		69¾			
Chic. go and N. W. pref.						
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	31½	31¾	32	32	32	32
St. Paul pref.						
Wabash	71¾	71¾	72	72	72	72
Wabash pref.						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	39½					39¾
Union Pacific	96¾					96¾
Chicago and Alton			109			
Cleveland and Alton pref.						
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
Panama	127	127				
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.						
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail						

☞ Includes 2 sales.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Magne cal	80	@1 00
Acetic	16	@	20	Manna S F	90	@1 00
Citric	1 50	@1	75	Morphia, S. P. & W.	3 00	@3 25
Muriatic	03	@	04	Nutm No 1	1 60	@
Tartaric	65	@	66	Nutm No 1	1 40	@
Alcohol, gall	1 90	@2	20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.				Bergamot	6 40	@6 80
Cape		@	18	Castor	2 25	@2 35
Socot		@	75	Cinnamn		@2 70
Am Carb	25	@	26	Cloves	2 20	@2 30
Aqua	11	@	13	*Oil.*		
Annotta		@	65	Cod liver gal	2 00	@2 50
Ashes				Lemon		@ 75
Pearl	5	@	6	Linseed gall	96	@1 00
Bal. Copa	58	@1	08	Neats F gall	1 00	@1 50
Bay Rum, gal	2 25	@2	50	Olive gall	1 75	@4 00
Bark.				quarts	60z	@10 00
Cassia	38	@	40	pints	40	@ 75
Cinch Red	18	@	20	Origan	75	@1 00
" Fale	20	@	24	Pepper'd	4 00	@4 50
" Com	38	@	48	Rosemary	1 00	@1 50
Black Lead				Sassafras	50	@1 00
American	8	@	6	Sperm, gall	2 40	@2 50
East Ind	11	@	12	Tanners gall	85	@1 00
German	7	@	9	Whale, gall	88	@1 05
Blue Mass		@	60	Wintergn	1 60	@1 75
Blue Vi r	15	@	18½	Opium Tp	5 00	@5 10
Borax re	26	@	28	Pl Paris bbl	4 00	@4 50
Brims roll		@	5½	*Potass.*		
Brim pwd	4½	@	5	Bichrom		@ 15
Calomel A			1 56	Chlorate	75	@ 80
Morgiah		@	1 60	Iodida	7 50	@8 00
Camp ref	35	@	40	Nitrate	4½	@ 5½
Cantha's		@	2 00	Permag	2 65	@2 75
Cham. Ger		@	47	Rosin	2 50	@3 00
Roman		@	50	*Quin*		
Chloroform	1 30	@1	35	Gentian		@ 12
Cloves	40	@	42	Ginger E		@ 25
Cochineal	85	@	90	" Jamca		@ 30
Cob Pe, case	7 75	@8	00	Ipecac pow		@2 00
Copperas	2	@	3	Jalap pow		@ 90
Cream Tar	38	@	40	Liquorice	14	@ 20
Cubebs	18	@	21	Rhu pow	1	@1 50
Cudbear	25	@	30	Sars Hon	40	@1 00
Emery En	10	@	12	Sarsapa		@1 00
Epsom Sa	3	@	4	Valeri En	75	@1 00
Sulph	3	@	4	Soda		
Ext Log	11½	@	13	Sal Amma	9	@ 10
Liq Gla	48	@	60	Epsom	3	@ 5
Italian		@	25	Soda	3¼	@ 4½
Sicily		@	30	*Sugar*		
Fustic	3	@	4	Canary	6	@ 7
Galls Alep		@	30	Crushed	9	@ 9½
Gum				Cardamm	2 60	@3 00
Arabic sts	30	@	40	Mustard	12	@ 15
White	50	@	60	Senna Al		@ 22
Myrrh Ex	35	@	40	Tart		@ 22
Shellac	55	@	60	*Soda*		
Trag, sorts	30	@	40	Ash	7½	@ 8½
Flake	1 00	@1	10	Soap Cast	12½	@ 16
Hoffm's		@	1 00	Soap Mott	12½	@ 16
Indigo Ma	1 25	@1	50	Sugar Ld	12	@ 14
Span Fl'r	1 50	@2	00	Sulphur Fl	3	@ 4
Iodine re		@	9 85	Vermil,		
Jamp Ker	7	@	8	Copal, gall	1 50	@2 25
Logwood	23½	@	33½	Japan gall	90	@1 25
Mace	1	@1	20	Lac Dye	30	@ 40
Madder	18	@	20	Ven Red	2½	@ 4¼

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, July 17	162	2,400	1,825	45	.....
Friday, July 18	600	3,000	500	.....	.....
Saturday, July 19	884	1,050	400	45	.....
Sunday, July 20	1,041	2,500	2,400	70	.....
Monday, July 21	1,044	2,500	3,400	15	.....
Tuesday, July 22	1,000	2,000	3,000	15	.....
Total	6,984	16,218	13,253	135	
Wednesday, July 23 till noon, nothing on Yard Master's books.					

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, July 17	2,264	1,200	1,800	15	.....
Friday, July 18	1,198	1,225	1,600	30	17
Saturday, 19	1,872	2,400	2,000	15	.....
Sunday, July 20	1,304	5,800	3,000	.....	.....
Tuesday, 22	1,628	2,600	5,000	.....	.....
Total	7,466	13,225	12,400	60	17
Wednesday, July 23, till noon nothing on Yard Master's book.					

Cattle.

The run of cattle for the week has been fair, and the largest proportion of it through stock, destined for New York and Philadelphia markets. The quality of the offerings is generally common, and more so than last week, when they were considered common enough. The attendance of buyers is good also.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, sacks	825	Apples, barrels	44
Cheese, ox	1,969	Wheat, sks	655
Oats, sks	3,264	Baton Sticks	157

Owing to the uniform rates of the market we omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues to rule quiet, with buyers inclined to hold off. This is a material change from the feeling that was in the market yesterday. Prices were no lower, but there were no sales to establish figures.

CRUDE.

The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation; we did not learn of any transactions. The nominal rates being 5¾c ₰ gallon. Parker's—Sales 2,000 bbls at $1 85.

REFINED.

Buyers appeared to have absented themselves yesterday, they were not on hand; the result was we have transactions to report. The asking rates were 14¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was firm, but unhanged; sales of city at ₰ 25, and country at $2 85.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—The *Herald* says: The markets are quite unchanged. On upper grades little is doing and the market closed very quiet at $1 95@1 97½. Oil City closed at $2 00. Parker's 800 closed at $1 85. Thirsty at $1 80. The further refined market was 8¾c in bulk and 13¾c in bbls. Sales: 1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... cars, $1 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... " 1 95
1,000 bbls upper road, cash, August 7½c, ₰ bbl 2 00
1,000 bbls upper road, a put Aug. 7½c, ₰ bbl 2 00
500 bbls Oil City, spot..... " 1 90
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... " 1 85
3,000 bbls Parker's, a call at year 12½c, ₰ bbl 2 30

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—Market steady at $1 75, spot at $1 80.

NEW YORK, July 24, closing 22.—Market unsettled and nominal. Crude in bulk 7¾c; sales 500 bbls refined, at 17¾c, early delivery 18c, later months without trade. Cases offering at 23c. Philadelphia delivery very dull; refined nominally 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Market dull; S. W., 18c; crude, 12¾c; cases, 22¾@23c; sales, September at 18c; futures 18c.

BOSTON, July 24.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 80.

OIL CITY, July 24.—Market firm at $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 24.—Market quiet at $1 95.

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged; spot $1 85@1 87½.

PARKER, July 24.—Market quiet at $1 87½.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TIDIOUTE, July 24.—Market unchanged at $1 80.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Refined 13¾c; refined 13¾@13c. Market quiet and steady.

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—Market very quiet but steady at $1 85@2.

PITHOLE, July 24.—Market very quiet and little doing, at $1 95@6.

OIL CITY, July 24.—Market at $1 95@2 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Refined 18¾@c; crude 7¾c, in bulk; bbls 12¾c; futures 18c.

PARKER'S, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 85.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	628
Thos King	Vesta O W	233
Faher Bros	Vesta O W	405
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	543
O J Greer	Vesta O W	153
H McKelvey	Star O W	228
H McKelvey	Star O W	468
Fisher Bros	Star O W	468
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	317
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis O W	70
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis O W	468
Jos Bushnell	Model O W	310
O J Greer	Iron City O W	74
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	228
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	533
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	222
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	644
B S Duncan	Citizens' Ins	944
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	317
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	464
Owner	Lockhart & Frew	180
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	80
B S Duncan	Commercial O W	320

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	Vesta O W	1,569
Sunbeam O W	Cosmos O W	755
Star O W	Crystal O W	1,964
Hadden O W	Citizens O W	317
Oleopolis O W	Commercial O W	264
Model O W	Lockhart & Frew	749
Iron City O W	Beggs, L & Co	80
American O W		320
Total		7,909

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R.' W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 24, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co	Tack, Buck, Phila	304
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	983
Vesta O W	Warding, Bros & Co, Phila	1,000
Braun & Wagner	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	452
L Irwin & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	1,000
Standard Ref Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	884
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	146
Total		5,065

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 23.—Most of the purchases of Glengarnock Scotch pig sold to arrive, as noticed in our previous issues, have been received and are now going in hand, being held for delivery. Each one now ruling; there are but few lots on the market outside of speculators' hands, who are now asking $45 for Eglinton, and $46 for Glengarnock; 75 tons Coltness sold at $51 50, which is gain advance on previous sales—the market, on the whole, shows a better inquiry and a somewhat more active business; Garsherrie has gone to $50 cash. Am'can pig is without any particular change of note; there is a fair jobbing demand at about full rates: No. 1 may be quoted $48@$48 (some companies asking higher), No. 2 $43@45, and gray forge $38@$40. Rails are dull. Holders of Scotch pig iron are pressing their stocks at present rates; the market is consequently in a very quiet position. Scrap is not active—sale of 100 tons machinery was reported sold at $40. Refined bar from store continues quiet and unchanged in value.—*Shipping List.*

EUROPEAN.

Decline in the English pig iets—Late mail advices from England report a material decline in iron, during the early part of July, throughout the iron districts. The reduction is very large, amounting in some cases to three pounds sterling to the ton, and in one at least to four pounds, which is equivalent of sixteen per cent. There is no visible cause for this stopping, which has not been in operation during the last six months. Labor is quite as high as it has been, and coal is higher than ever, a large advance being announced as imminent, seemingly with the decline in iron. The most plausible theory is, that the steady decline in the demand for iron from abroad has opened the eyes of English manufacturers to the danger they are in of losing their foreign markets, should they be at any time a sufficient reason for making the charges as low as possible; but such considerations have been neglected during the past year. It is by no means certain that the decline will be maintained, as many of the iron lords have yielded most reluctantly to the pressure upon them, and regard the movement at this time as premature.

New York Hop Market.

July 23.—The market is quiet but firm. The sales embrace about 100 bales 1872's, American, at 40@50 cents.

Hop Prospects—The Cooperstown *Journal* says: The weather for the past week has been favorable, and the vine has made fair progress. The lice are more or less prevalent in most yards, but are as yet doing little or no damage. The indications are as last week reported, that a yield about equal to that of last year may be expected in this State; but the crop is so uncertain of late, that circumstances may compel a different estimate a month later—in no event, however, is the crop likely to greatly exceed that of 1872.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅝.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy with nearly all the business at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull and lower at 109¼@109¾ for sixty days, and 109¾@110 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak and lower in the morning, declining from 115⅝ to 115⅜; in the afternoon there was a rally to 115⅝, followed by a decline to 115⅜ at the close. Loans 1 to 3 per cent, for carrying. Clearings $67,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $191,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm with a good demand both for home and foreign accounts and supply small.

U. S. coup, '81	119¼	5-20s '62	118½
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '65	118¾
5-20s '64	117½	New 5s	115¾
5-20s '65	119½	10-40s	116¼
New 5-20s '65	117½	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	80¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	80¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, old	45	S. Carolina, old	28
Virginia, new	44	S. Carolina, new	14
Missouri	93½		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks firm with a general advance in prices. The most marked improvement was in Northwest common, Pacific Mail and Western Union. Northwest common advanced from 69¾c to 71¾, and was in active demand at the close with little stock offering. The New York Express stock is as if North-West was to be a leading feature of the market in the early future. Western Union sold steadily from 90¾ to 91¾, with the highest quotations current at the close. Pacific Mail ranged between 38¾ and 39¼, with the latest sales at the latter figure. Erie rose 1 per cent., but was a less prominent feature than heretofore. The advance in New Shares was about ½ per cent., market closing strong at the best figures of the day.

The Attorneys of the Pacific Mail Company give it as their opinion that the company can issue bonds for the building of steamers and other purposes to the amount of bonds, if any, to be issued has not been decided upon. The whole matter has been referred to President Bradley, who will submit to the schedule of the wants of the company, and present it to a future meeting of the Directors. In the meantime, Bradbury has been authorized to borrow temporarily $250,000 on the steamer Colon. Californian negotiations have fallen through. The short interest in Pacific Mail is large.

W. U. Tel. Co	91½	Rock Island	110¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	St. Paul	32
Adams Express	94	St. Paul preferred	73½
Wells, Fargo & Co	71¾	Toledo & Wabash	71½
American Ex. Co	63	Do preferred	83
U. S. Express Co	68	Fort Wayne	96
N. Y. Central	104½	Terre Haute	15
Erie	62¾	Do preferred	40
Do preferred	85	Chicago & Alton	109
Harlem	128	Do preferred	110
Do preferred	150	Ohio and Mississippi	39¾
Michigan Central	94	Del. & Lack	100¾
Panama	114½	Hartford & Erie	23½
Union Pacific	98¾	Indiana Central	32¾
Lake Shore	96¾	Burlington & Quincy	99
Illinois Central	106	Hannibal & St. Joe	38½
Ft. Ft. W. & C	88¾	Central Pacific	100¾
Northwest common	71	Quicksilver	31½
Do preferred	83	Land grant	70½
C., C. and C	88	Income	89¾
New Jersey Central	102		

"Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 24, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady; most of sales on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat excited at $1 28¾@1 29; No 3, $1 08. Corn dull at 36¾c. Oats—Demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 28c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 57@57½c. Barley dull at 50@53c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 91¾@92c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Batavia	July 26	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 26	Havre.
Canada	July 26	Liverpool.
Australia	July 26	Glasgow.
Columbia	July 30	Glasgow.
Montana	July 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 26	Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 24, 1873.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at six P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 24, 1873.

River falling slowly, with about four feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 89 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 24, 1873.

Clear and warm. River five feet seven inches and falling. Departed—Granite State, for Pittsburgh, 4 A. M.; Mollie Rogers, for Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.; Courtier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Juniata, for Cincinnati Wednesday, 9 P. M.

M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—River fourteen feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Mollie Ewert, Pittsburgh. Departed—Mollie Ewert, St. Louis.

The hull of one of the South American boats was launched to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—River falling, with six feet ten inches in the canal, and four feet ten inches in the pool down the Indian chute. The Mary Miller is leaving for New Orleans and will leave on Saturday, 5 P. M. Weather hot; mercury ranging from 83 to 86 in the shade. Departed—Cincinnati, Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—Twenty-nine inches on Harpeth shoals. Slight rain this afternoon and prospects favorable for more. No arrivals since last report.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 24.—Arrived—Belle, St. Louis; John Gilmore, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—City of Helena, St. Louis; Houston, Louisville; Grand Tower, Memphis. The river has fallen four inches. Cloudy; mercury, 82.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Warm and showery. River falling steadily. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Henry Ames and City of Chester, St. Louis; Bainbridge and barges, Grand Tower and Lawrence, Cincinnati.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mailie Ragon.....J. T. Russell.....Wheeling.
Granite State.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

Departed.

West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Emma Graham.....Williamson.....Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet seven inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati	Exchange	Shuman, 4 P. M.
Portsmouth	Granite State	Kerr, 4 P. M.
Wheeling	Mailie Ragon	Russell, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet seven inches and falling. The day was very warm. Trade on the landing was fair for the season.

MEMPHIS collected $357 wharfage last week.

WE ARE indebted to the officers of the steamer Granite State for favors.

THE steamer Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, left for Cincinnati with a moderate trip.

THE H. S. Turner landed below Louisville Sunday for twelve passengers, thus saving wharfage.

THE D. L. Talley was sold at New Orleans on Saturday, by Wilson & Fagin, to the Mobile Trade Co., for $12,000.

JAMES CARTER vs. Steamboat Fairfield, and Theodore Rogers, Steamboat A. W. Sparks, are the latest Marshal monitions in New Orleans.

THE Wild Duck and barges, Dove and Swan, in charge of Captain C. F. Adams, is receiving for St. Louis, and will be the first to leave for that port.

TWENTY-six thousand dollars is to be expended on the wing dam opposite Evansville this fall, which will remove the bar before another year. Work commenced yesterday.

CAPTAIN DAN M. BRADY, of the steamer John F. Tolle during the war, ran the Carrie between Evansville and Nashville. All along the Pollunk river he was known as the Long Jim.

THE steamers Fairfield, J. W. Swords, Fontenelle, John T. Moore, H. C. Yaeger, and Flavilla, were all advertised under Marshal's Monitions, in the Sunday New Orleans *Republicans*.

W. F. MCENTYRE, clerk of the James D. Parker, purchased at Memphis the Vindicator of the Sallie, for a boat similar to the Parker's. Dimensions and tugs will be furnished, ready by next fall.

THE splendid passenger steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shinkan, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE Arkansas has 2 and 2½ feet to Little Rock and 3 feet to Fort Smith. White river has 2 feet 6 inches to Jacksonport. The Ouachita 4 feet to Camden. The Yazoo 4 feet to the mouth of the Tallahatchie and all falling.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain Curtis, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Parkersburg and Portsmouth. Passengers and shippers will bear that in mind. Our good friend W. J. C. Anderson will be found in the office.

IN accordance with the recommendation of Chief Engineer McComb, the War Department has decided to apply $80,000, three-fourths of the appropriation of the last Congress for the improvement of the Illinois river, to the construction of the dam at Copperas creek.

THE M. V. T. Company have purchased of Captain E. A. Sheble, on private terms, the two new barges building for him at Metropolis, to be delivered on the 1st of September, which is the contract time for their completion. They are 180 feet long, 36 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and have capacity for 1,000 tons.

AT the ore pile the Fearless has the barges Wilhelm and Whittaker ready to load as soon as their turn comes. She then will carry about 1,200 tons. She has also three loaded barges here and four at Grand Tower, which, if unloaded in time, she will take a part of them with her, loaded with ore.

THEY have not a very exemplary harbor master in Mobile. The *Register* says he has been in the county jail for about three weeks, boarding out four fines, aggregating $450, which were inflicted for the offense of selling spirituous and malt liquors without paying the State and county licenses during several seasons.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, of Sunday, says: Capt. W. L. Hambleton left yesterday by rail for Mound City; and performs us that he has recovered about 200 tons of ordnance stores from the Mary E. Forsyth, lately sunk at Chandeleur Islands; the balance of her cargo will soon be recovered and delivered at Pensacola.

THE punctual packet Mailie Ragon, Captain J. F. Russell, takes her departure this day, 1 P. M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Captain Russell is one of the most accomplished officers on the river. Mr. Voeghtly, the first clerk, will see that passengers are well cared for.

J. H. CRASSINO, formerly clerk of the Jas. Howard, has purchased an interest in that steamer, and retires from business to reassume the charge of her books. Capt. Miltenberger, early of the Howard, has been transferred to the steamer Richmond in place of Capt. Ben. Cougar, who goes to his home in Savannah, Ill., to fraternize among his friends, failing health.

THE Davenport *Gazette* says: We are afraid our fishermen on the Mississippi, which entered our port one bright day some ten years ago, and was presented with a magnificent stand of colors by our citizens, is seeing her last days in these waters. She is to make one more trip between St. Louis, Davenport and St. Paul, in place of the Belle Lacrosse, and there's no telling what may become of her.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The officers of the Charmer again complain of being detained at the railroad bridge across the Louisville canal. They were delayed coming up three quarters of an hour, the authorities refusing to open the draw. We have repeatedly called the attention of the authorities to this fact, but so far no steps have been taken to remedy the outrage. The only way we see to have the relief corrected is for some steamboat to bring suit against the Bridge Company for damages. The expenses of such a suit, we have no doubt, would be paid jointly by all our steamboat men, as all are alike interested.

THE citizens of Carthage, Mo., have presented their petition to Observer Singleton, requesting that their city be made one of the points of observation. The petition will be offered to the Board of Directors of Exchange for their consideration, to-day.

Observer Singleton will, in a few days, have instruments at the various points on the several rivers, where observations are now made, by which the temperature of the water, both at the surface and bottom is registered. This new instrument will also show from what direction the water comes and causes rises in the rivers, and will give indications of probable falls, which will be of the greatest practical benefit to river men and commerce generally.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "An upper river paper asserts railroads kill nearly all packet lines, and instances the Davenport and Dubuque Line, killed by the Western Union Road; the Davenport and Fort Madison Line, killed by the Rockford and R. C. R. and M. roads; and the Misson; river trade." The same paper says: "When the projected road between Clinton and Davenport and Burlington is completed, there will be a continuous railroad line from St. Louis to St. Paul along the river bank. Then the era of barges and barge lines and tugs will set in, they say, and one may bid adieu to the vexatious palaces on the Upper Mississippi. The prediction we are sure will not prove true.

Capt. James N. Cook, a well known steamboatman, is now the chief man at East St. Louis for the Keystone Bridge Company, receiving, selecting, and loading all iron that comes to the side of the great bridge. He is the right man in the right place.

[From the Notes of a Correspondent.]

UP THE YELLOW STONE.—The Key West, Far West and Pennhah were the boats selected for the trip up the Yellowstone, and all left Buford in the order named, June 25. A detachment had on board one company of soldiers, and the Key West had, in addition, the piece of artillery. Upon each boat was in command of Captain Hawkins, of Fort Buford, with Lieutenant Bourke as quartermaster, Captain Hamilton commanded on the Far West, and Lieutenant Day on the Pennhah. When leaving Buford orders were given for the boats to run at six hundred yards apart, and as much closer as could be done with safety, but the first day run under orders was that the Key West and Far West running out of sight of the Pennhah. The day following the order was obeyed, and the third day the boats were near Crittenden's Island, where the current was very strong, the Pennhah was swept over upon a gravel bar, and was obliged to signal the other boats for assistance. The other boats retur

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THUNDER STORMS—DAMAGE TO CROPS.

LONDON, July 24.—The western and northern counties of England were visited by severe thunder storms yesterday, causing great damage to property and crops.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

The Orangemen of Armagh made demonstrations yesterday in honor of the visit of a number of Canadian lodges. Fully 5,000 persons participated. No disorder.

DEATH OF BARON WOLVERTON.

The death of Baron Wolverton is announced. His eldest son, Hon. G. Grenfut Glyn, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and famous as a Parliamentary whip, will succeed to the baronetcy. It is probable that Thomas Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, will become whip to the House of Commons in place of Glyn, when the latter goes to the House of Lords.

Spain.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, July 24.—A collision between the inhabitants of Valencia and the troops in that city is apprehended. Desertions from the troops there continue.

BARCELONA, July 24.—Gens d'armerie of this city to the number of two hundred and fifty have joined the Carlist forces.

BAYONNE, July 24.—Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the minority in the Cortes intend to leave Madrid and go to Cartnagena, where they purpose establishing a separate government. They are endeavoring to induce Senor Fi Y Margal to accompany them. From the same source it is learned that the insurgents at Carthagena have enlisted 10,000 men of different nationalities in their cause, and increased the forced contribution on the inhabitants to eighty thousand dollars. Col. Naza has left Madrid for the purpose of crushing an insurrection in the province of Jaen. His arrest has been ordered by the government.

ANOTHER HORENZOLLERN INTRIGUE.

PARIS, July 24.—The *Journal De Paris* to-day says the project of placing a prince of the house of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. A number of discontented Carlist leaders and former liberal Unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy. The *Journal* also says the Cure of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos, for being concerned in this intrigue.

WAR STEAMERS SEQUESTERED.

MADRID, July 24.—The Prussian frizate dispatched by the German Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war steamer Vigilante, which was captured by insurgents, overhauled and captured her en route for Almiria, whither she was bound for the purpose of proclaiming that province an independent canton. Senor Galvez, a Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante. The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the government.

A dispatch from the town of Figueras, in the province of Gerona, says the gates of the city have been closed, the streets barricaded, and the authorities are preparing for defence against the insurgents. A number of Carlists have been arrested and six priests suspected of intriguing for Don Carlos have been thrown into prison.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

DON CARLOS IN COMMAND OF 15,000 MEN.

LECUMBURG, FRANCE, July 24.—Don Carlos, by advice of his Generals, hesitated to advance on Pamplouna, and is waiting for a junction with the forces of Dorregaray. His whole force now numbers 15,000 men, fully armed. Numerous French volunteers are arriving and demanding arms.

THE PIRATE REBEL SHIPS.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

CARTHAGENA, July 23.—The decree of Salmeron, declaring the rebel ships pirates, caused a great panic, and they will not leave port for Malaga, as intended. Violent threats are made against Salmeron and other members of the government. The goverment forces are approaching. The city is alarmed and troops are under arms. The Prussian Consul landed his flag and threatened to burn residences situated on the principal street.

Russia.

RETURN OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has returned from his command with the expedition against the Khan of Khiva. He arrived in this city to-day.

France.

THE INTERNATIONALS AT WORK.

PARIS, July 24.—The government has received information, which it regards as trustworthy, that instructions have been issued from the head of the International in London to its subordinates in France, to organize for a series of labor strikes throughout the republic to be carried into effect during the coming recess of the Assembly. Increased vigilance on the part of local authorities is ordered and the contact of the soldiery with foreigners prohibited.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Prince Frederick Charles of Germany has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his behalf for the surrender of Metz to the German army. The Marshal, however, declines to permit the evidence to be introduced.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The permanent committee of the Assembly, to sit at Versailles during the recess of that body, is composed of ten members of the Right and Center, seven members of the Left and one Bonapartist. Duke D'Aumale to-day asked leave of absence from the Assembly for the purpose of presiding over the Court Martial which is to try Marshal Bazaine.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a grand cathedral on the heights of Mont Martre, overlooking Paris, passed the Assembly to-day after an exciting debate, in the course of which much religious enthusiasm and fervor was evoked. It is probable that the Assembly will adjourn on Thursday next.

Spain.

Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The steamships Arragon and Samaria, from New York, Nestorian, from Baltimore, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾a 92⅞; for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s, 1867, new issue, do 1867, 93½; 10-40s, 92; 7-30s, 90¾; Erie, 47¾. Rate of discount of Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent., now 4 per cent. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £86,000 since last report. Rate of discount for three months bills in open market ⅝ per cent., below the bank rate. Rate of money at Stock Exchange on government securities ¼ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £29,000. Tallow spot 46.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—5-20s, 72, 96¾.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 56 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton firm; uplands 8¾d; New Orleans 9d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000 bales; July delivery from New Orleans not below middling 8¾d; August do Savannah 8 1-16d; Charleston 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Spirits petroleum 9½d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A correspondent writing about the recent earthquake in Northern Italy, says: The effects of the earthquake at the village of St. Pi Defelloto were terrible. It was the celebration of the feast of St. Peter, the Patron. The church was gaily decorated, and was crowded with worshippers, when, without a moment's warning, the foundation swept beneath the village, and down came the roof and walls of the church, burying its living contents. Those near the doors were able to escape, but of the remainder thirty-eight were killed on the spot (eighteen men and twenty women) and a great number seriously hurt. The officiating priest had his arm broken, and many others assisting received injury. The entire village was one scene of fallen and falling houses.

The Railroad Robbers—Full Description of Them.

DES MOINES, IA., July 24.—A special to the *State Register* gives the following description of the men who robbed the train on the Rock Island Railroad, Monday night: The man that seemed to be the leader is described as a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, heavy sandy whiskers, broad shoulders, straight, tolerably short nose a little turned up, tolerably high broad forehead, intelligent looking, and looked like a tolerably well educated man and did not look like a workingman; from 36 to 40 years old. The second man answered: Tall and slender, light complexioned, rather delicate looking, had high forehead not very broad, light brown hair very long, light whiskers inclined to be sandy; near six feet high, long slender hands, and did not look as though he had ever done any work in his life; his nose is a little Roman, blue eyes, looked like a man well educated and very polite; not inclined to talk much; from 36 to 40 years old; dressed in light clothes.

The third man was slender build, five feet nine or ten inches high, hair dark and short, hair had a little sandy appearance, though it would be considered light brown, nose light brown, not very refined, not rather sarcastic, hard and bad countenance, brown eyes, looked like an intemperate man; wore dark wool hat with a stiff rim and dark clothes; was from 35 to 38 years old.

The fourth man was dark complected, dark hair, no whiskers, broad, tolerable high forehead, five feet seven or eight inches high, nose straight, rather intelligent looking, good countenance, black eyes, straight Grecian nose, thirty-four to thirty-eight years old; dressed in light pants and vest, dark coat and light wool hat.

The fifth man had a fair complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, with chin whiskers, and little sandy; he is five feet and nine or ten inches high, large, portly, but not very fleshy, broad shoulders and straight, intelligent looking, large Roman nose, and is from 36 to 45 years old; he was dressed in light clothes, and made quite a pleasant appearance.

This description was given by Mr. and Mrs. Strockeye, who live on the northeast quarter of section 26, township 5, range 27, Kingsold county, where they eat dinner July 22. No other particulars have been received here to-day.

Trapping Tigers.

A writer in the London *Times* tells how they trap tigers in India, and describes the trap in use in some parts of the country. Strong posts are fixed in the ground so as to form a circle of palisades ten or twelve feet in diameter. Another larger circle is formed in the same way outside the other, leaving a space of a foot and a half between the two. In the outer circle a small door is made of a width equal to the space within the circles. A goat or a calf is tied to a post in the centre, and the door is pegged so that it stands across the space between the circles. The tiger comes and walks round the outer circle till he finds the entrance, he enters, and walks around the space till he meets the open door, which he pushes back into its place. The space is too narrow for him to turn round or exert his great strength, and he continues to walk round and round till morning, when he is easily killed, and the bait extricated unhurt.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 24.—Clear and warm; mercury 74 to 92. River has fallen eight inches. Fort Ilet—Down—Lynx, Bertie and Memphis. Packet Star, Mary Ament and Bowling Green. Up—Fayette, George Roberts and Arkansas Belle. Business fair.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Arrived—Belle Henderson, La Crosse; Red Wing, St. Paul; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Sam Rorg, Keokuk; Sam. Roberts, Ohio river. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Mohawk, Cairo; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Michael, St. Paul; Alice, Missouri river. River falling. Clear and very warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 24.—Cloudy and rainy; thermometer 88. The river continues to decline with two feet ten inches by gauge. Arrived—H. Gibson, below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 24.—Down—Belle of Shreveport. Up—City of Vicksburg. Cloudy and pleasant. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Arrived—Pauline, Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Hazy; thermometer 89.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts 2,974 head, Market quiet, with sales of good to choice native steers at $5 50a5 90; Texans $3 00a4 50; stockers $2 40a4 00; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts 13,426 head. Market dull and lower, under the big rush and common grades declining; most of the sales were common to fair at $4 15a4 75; good to extra $4 80a5 00; shipments 527 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,400 head. Market quiet at a decline of about 10 cents.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cattle more active and a shade lower; best on sale $5 85a6 10; that generally rated first quality $4 87½a5 87½; medium or good fair quality $4a4 87½; receipts 1,200 head; sales 1,140 head. Hogs in good demand at $7 00a7; receipts 4,833 head. Sheep fairly active and 25 higher; receipts 2,989 head.

STATE NEWS.

Mayor Evans, of Reading, will accompany the city officials of Philadelphia on their excursion to San Francisco.

Reading has a new place of resort—a "temperance garden," where vocal and instrumental music is given, and where nothing stronger than ice-cream and domestic wine is sold.

Norristown is to have a yacht race on Saturday between the Livonia and Neptune.

The new stack at the Lebanon Furnaces was blown in on Monday. The stack is iron-cased, fifty-five feet high, sixteen feet bosh, and about two hundred tons capacity.

Cornelius Zuber, of Center township, Berks county, was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing in the Schuylkill.

It is estimated that it will take two years and a half to complete the long tunnel under the Lehigh mountain, on the Perkiomen railroad. Operations are to be commenced in a few days.

Prof. John A. Light will make his 193th balloon ascension from West Chester to-morrow. Prof. Shearer will also shortly make another ascension.

A boy in Wilkesbarre, John Labar by name, labors under the disadvantage of having a pistol ball in the calf of his leg, put there by a revolver with which he was playing, and which, of course, was not loaded.

A boy of fifteen, named Kapp, fell from a wagon in Dunmore, Luzerne county, on Tuesday, and the wheels passed over his body, killing him almost instantly.

The Altoona Agricultural Society will hold a four days' fair, commencing September 16th.

In Tyrone a terrible riot occurred on Monday last. It was the occasion of a menagerie exhibition, and several employees of the Keystone Bridge Company got drunk in that local option village. The *negro* being of a fighting quality, they commenced whooping around loose, beating policemen and unoffending citizens. The latest accounts several of the rioters have been landed in the Hollidaysburg jail.

Over $20,000 worth of shares in the proposed new town hall at Norristown has been taken.

A cemetery is the *latest* improvement at Emlenton.

The latest thing in the way of competition is that which took place the other day in Harrisburg, when two men showed their skill in dressing a bullock, the winning butcher performing his part in eight minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

A flouring mill is to be erected in the Schuylkill river at Manayunk.

A *Berks* county man reaped his rye field with the *old*-fashioned sickle last week.

By an act of the Assembly, applying to all portions of the State, cruelty to all animals is made punishable by law. The act provides for the punishment of any person who shall wantonly or cruelly ill treat, over load, beat or otherwise abuse any animal, whether belonging to himself or another.

Mrs. R. N. Thayer, a venerable actress who has delighted regular theatre goers for at least two generations, died at Atlantic City on Tuesday evening. She was aged about eighty years and resided in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased one hundred and seventy acres of ground in the northern section of Philadelphia, to which to remove its extensive drove yards in the western part of the city. The ground will shortly be surveyed and arranged for the reception of cattle, which will be shipped from the West direct to the spot over the connecting railroad, on which branch sidings will be constructed in the yards. This arrangement is the result of a great increase in business and the enhanced value of the property used for the cattle yards in West Philadelphia, which ground can be used to better advantage by the company.

Gov. Hartranft is in attendance at the Commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College Next week he expects to make a tour through the mineral regions of the State, visiting Tarentum, accompanied by Attorney General Dimmick. The party will return to the city on Saturday of the 5th proximo.

It will cost $10,000 to fit out Col. De Ahna's transatlantic balloon voyage from Philadelphia.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The employees of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company at the "Little Mill" commenced work last night, the repairs to the puddling department having been completed. Work in the new bar mill will be begun during this week, or not later than Monday next, which will employ an additional force of fifty or sixty hands. The work of altering the single puddling furnaces into double ones is progressing rapidly, though half of them having been remodeled. After the new bar mill is started, all the mills of this company will be in full operation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building a large machine shop at Columbia.

Martin Gunsher, Cumberland county, claims a woman who can swing a grain cradle from morning until night, while her "worser half" rakes and binds the grain.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Aug. Ginter, while engaged building an abutment for Messrs. Miller & Reinhart, contractors on the Tyrone and Lewistown railroad, was struck by a stone which fell from a derrick and instantly killed.

Thomas Toole, fifty years old and unmarried, fell from a scaffolding in Altoona on Wednesday, a distance of thirty feet, and received very severe injuries.

A man in Johnstown went to an undertaker's and ordered a coffin for his child, but about the time the finishing touches were being applied, reappeared and countermanded the order, as the child was not dead, and had already begun to revive.

A fire at Emlenton, last Tuesday night, destroyed the postoffice, a feed store, and part of a foundry. Locally not a breath of wind was astir at the time, and the flames leapt heavenward to a great height. The postoffice, a frame building, was the only borough would have been laid in ashes. The fire company in that borough responded promptly, but in thirty minutes after receiving the telegram, but the citizens, in view of the favorable circumstances heretofore cited, had succeeded in getting control on the arrival of the company. Moriarty & Donnelly were the principal losers by the fire.

A six year-old son of Mr. Simon Evans, of Meadville, was thrown from a wagon on Tuesday evening, and so badly injured that he died at four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The house of Hon. A. P. Moore, of Wilmington, Lawrence county, was destroyed by lightning last Thursday.

A large dredge, furnished with all the latest improved machinery, is being built at Erie, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of digging a canal at the outlet of the bar. It will be ready in a short time, and will remove one thousand cubic yards of earth daily. The two government dredges which have been employed to deepen the harbor have deepened and improved the channel so as to afford ample room for the accommodation of the largest craft on the lakes.

The annual parade of the Erie Fire Department takes place on the 6th of August.

Apples in the vicinity of Conneautville will be a fair crop. The trees are not as heavily loaded as usual, but nearly all will yield some.

Mr. George Riggs, of Cumberland township, Crawford county, seventy-six years of age) while engaged in shingling his barn a few days since, fell from the scaffold to the ground, and striking upon his back, he severely injured.

Clarence Rupert, of the Conneautville *Courier*, was thrown from a horse, a few days ago, and had his arm broken.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: Mr. John Cooper, of Summerhill, informs us that the currant worms, which have by their ravages destroyed nearly all the currants and gooseberries in that section for two seasons molested a row of bushes in his garden, around which red clover grows abundantly. Another row in the same garden, kept cultivated, has been entirely stripped of its foliage, in which branch sift